

تفسير معاني

القرآن الكريم

باللغة الإنجليزية

مقتبس من تفسير الطبري والقرطبي وابن كثير وصحيح البخاري

INTERPRETATION OF THE MEANINGS OF

THE NOBLE QUR'ÂN

IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A Summarized Version of At-Tabarī, Al-Qurtubī
and Ibn Kathīr with Comments from Sahīh Al-Bukhārī

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A NOTE FROM THE PUBLISHER

Islām is a heavenly system (or regime) for all the dwellers of the earth, and it is a mighty treasure if only mankind realizes its authenticity and truth. And in what a great need the whole world is today for real understanding and thorough studying of its rules and regulations. And how many disasters, calamities and wars, the mankind of the whole world is suffering because of their differences in their Faith.

Invitation to Islām is incumbent upon all those who have known it, and have enjoyed its taste and have been guided through its guidance. So we are presenting the interpretation of the meanings of the Noble Qur'ān which is completed and printed with the Help of Allāh. All praise and thanks are Allāh's, with Whose blessings are completed the righteous deeds. Peace, Blessings and Graces of Allāh be upon our Prophet Muhammad, his family and his Companions.

Lastly I thank all the brothers who participated in the accomplishment of this colossal work particularly brother Saeeduddin and brother Mohammad Munawar who checked and rechecked again and again the manuscript with great perseverance. May Allah the All-Mighty bestow on them a great reward in this world and in the Hereafter.

ABDUL MALIK MUJAHID

General Manager

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PREFACE

All praise and thanks are Allāh's, the Lord of 'Ālamīn (mankind, jinn and all that exists) and peace be upon the Master of the Messengers, Muhammad ﷺ.

This interpretation of the meanings of the Noble Qur'ān has been revised and the following changes have been made:

1. Each Verse has been put separately with its English interpretation.
2. The Arabic text of the Noble Qur'ān has been taken from *Mushaf Al-Madīnah An-Nabawīyah*, which has been printed by the *Mujamma' of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia for the printing of Al-Mushaf Ash-Sharīf*, in the year 1405 A.H., according to the instructions of the Vice-Chancellor of the Islāmic University, instead of the old Arabic text of the previous print of this book which was printed in the United States and Turkey, by the Turkish Calligrapher Sheikh Hamid Al-Amadī.
3. There are some additions and subtractions of Chapters and *Ahādīth* from *Sahīh Al-Bukhārī* and other *Ahādīth* collections.
4. Some additions, corrections, and alterations have been made to improve the English translation and to bring the English interpretation very close to the correct and exact meanings of the Arabic text.

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Sûrat Al-Fâtihah (The Opening) 1

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ

1. In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

2. All praise and thanks are Allāh's, the Lord^[1] of the 'Alamīn (mankind, jinn and all that exists).^[2] ﴿الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ﴾

3. The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. ﴿الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

4. The Only Owner (and the Only Ruling Judge) of the Day of Recompense (i.e. the Day of Resurrection). ﴿مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ﴾

5. You (Alone) we worship, and You (Alone) we ask for help (for each and everything). ﴿إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ﴾

^[1] (V.1:2) Lord: The actual word used in the Qur'ān is *Rabb*. There is no proper equivalent for *Rabb* in the English language. It means the One and the Only Lord for all the universe, its Creator, Owner, Organizer, Provider, Master, Planner, Sustainer, Cherisher, and Giver of security. *Rabb* is also one of the Names of Allāh.

We have used the word "Lord" as the nearest to *Rabb*. All occurrences of "Lord" in the interpretation of the meanings of the Noble Qur'ān actually mean *Rabb* and should be understood as such.

^[2] (V.1:2). Narrated Abu Sa'īd bin Al-Mu'alla: While I was praying in the mosque, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ called me but I did not respond to him. Later I said, "O Allāh's Messenger, I was praying." He said, "Didn't Allāh say, 'Answer Allāh (by obeying Him) and His Messenger when he (ﷺ) calls you.'" (V.8:24).

He then said to me, "I will teach you a *Sûrah* which is the greatest *Sûrah* in the Qur'ān, before you leave the mosque." Then he got hold of my hand, and when he intended to leave (the mosque), I said to him, "Didn't you say to me, 'I will teach you a *Sûrah* which is the greatest *Sûrah* in the Qur'ān.?' " He said, "*Al-Hamdu lillāhi Rabbil-'ālamīn* [i.e. all praise and thanks are Allāh's, the Lord of the 'Alamīn (mankind, jinn and all that exists)], *Sûrat Al-Fâtihah* which is *As-Sab' Al-Mathāni* (i.e. the seven repeatedly recited Verses) and the Grand Qur'ān which has been given to me." [*Sahih Al-Bukhārī*, 6/4474 (O.P.1)].

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* *Nusub*: See the glossary.

Narrated Ibn 'Umar ؓ: Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail went to Shām (the region comprising Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Jordan), enquiring about a true religion to follow. He met a Jewish religious scholar and asked him about their religion. He said, "I intend to embrace your religion, so tell me something about it." The Jew said, "You will not embrace our religion unless you receive your share of Allāh's Anger." Zaid said, "I do not run except from Allāh's Anger, and I will never bear a bit of it if I have the power to avoid it. Can you tell me of some other religion?" He said, "I do not know any other religion except *Hanīf* (Islāmic Monotheism)." Zaid enquired, "What is *Hanīf*?" He said, "*Hanīf* is the religion of (the Prophet) Abraham (ؑ), he was neither a Jew nor a Christian, and he used to worship none but Allāh [(Alone) — Islāmic Monotheism]." Then Zaid went out and met a Christian religious scholar and told him the same (as before). The Christian said, "You will not embrace our religion unless you get a share of Allāh's Curse." Zaid replied, "I do not run except from Allāh's Curse, and I will never bear any of Allāh's Curse and His Anger if I have the power to avoid them. Will you tell me of some other religion?" He replied, "I do not know any other religion except *Hanīf* (Islāmic Monotheism)." Zaid enquired, "What is *Hanīf*?" He replied "*Hanīf* is the religion of (the Prophet) Abraham (ؑ) he was neither a Jew nor a Christian, (and he used to worship none but Allāh [(Alone) — Islāmic Monotheism]." When Zaid heard their statement about (the religion of) Abraham, he left that place, and when he came out, he raised both his hands and said, "O Allāh! I make You my Witness that I am on the religion of Abraham." [*Sahih Al-Bukhārī*, 5/3827 (O.P.169)]

Narrated Asmā' bint Abu Bakr ؓ: I saw Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail standing with his back against the Ka'bah and saying, "O people of Quraish! By Allāh, none amongst you is on the religion of Abraham except me." She added: He (Zaid) used to preserve the lives of little girls; if somebody wanted to kill his daughter, he would say to him, "Do not kill her for I will feed her on your behalf." So he would take her, and when she grew up nicely, he would say to her father, "Now if you will (wish), I will give her to you, and if you will (wish), I will feed her on your behalf." [*Sahih Al-Bukhārī*, 5/3828 (O.P.169)]

[5] (V.1:7): Narrated 'Ubādah bin As-Sāmit ؓ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Whoever does not recite *Sūrat Al-Fâtihah* in his prayer, his prayer is invalid." [*Sahih Al-Bukhārī*, 1/756 (O.P.723)]

[6] (V.1:7): Narrated Abu Hurairah ؓ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "When the *Imām* says: *Ghairil-maghdubi 'alaihim walad-dāllin* [i.e. not (the way) of those who earned Your Anger, nor of those who went astray (1:7)], then you must say, *Amīn*, for if one's utterance of *Amīn* coincides with that of the angels, then his past sins will be forgiven." [*Sahih Al-Bukhārī*, 6/4475 (O.P.2)]

6. Guide us to the Straight Way.^[1]

أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

7. The way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace^[2], not (the way) of those who earned Your Anger^[3], nor of those who went astray.^{[4] [5] [6]}

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

[1] (V.1:6) Guidance is of two kinds:

a) Guidance of *Taufiq* and it is totally from Allāh, i.e. Allāh opens one's heart to receive the truth (from disbelief to belief in Islāmic Monotheism).

b) Guidance of *Irshād* through preaching by Allāh's Messengers and pious preachers who preach the truth, i.e. Islāmic Monotheism.

[2] (V.1:7) i.e. the way of the Prophets, the *Siddiqūn* (i.e. those followers of the Prophet, who were first and foremost to believe in him, like Abu Bakr As-Siddiq), the martyrs and the righteous, [as Allāh ﷻ said: "And whoso obeys Allāh and the Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ), then they will be in the company of those on whom Allāh has bestowed His Grace, of the Prophets, the *Siddiqūn*, the martyrs, and the righteous. And how excellent these companions are!" (V.4:69)].

[3] (V.1:7) Narrated 'Adi bin Hātim ؓ: I asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ about the Statement of Allāh: 1. "غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ *Ghairil-maghdubi 'alaihim* [not (the way) of those who earned Your Anger]," he ﷺ replied: "They are the Jews". And 2. "وَالضَّالِّينَ *Walad-dāllin* (nor of those who went astray)," he ﷺ replied: "The Christians, and they are the ones who went astray". [This *Hadith* is quoted by *At-Tirmidhi* and *Musnad Abu Dāwūd*].

[4] (V.1:7) Narration about Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail.

Narrated 'Abdullah bin 'Umar ؓ: The Prophet ﷺ met Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail in the bottom of (the valley of) Baldah before the descent of any Divine revelation to the Prophet ﷺ. A meal was presented to the Prophet ﷺ but he refused to eat from it. (Then it was presented to Zaid) who said, "I do not eat anything which you slaughter on your *Nusub** in the name of your idols. I eat only those (animals) on which Allāh's Name has been mentioned at the time of (their) slaughtering." Zaid bin 'Amr used to criticise the way Quraish used to slaughter their animals and used to say, "Allāh has created the sheep and He has sent the water for it from the sky, and He has grown the grass for it from the earth; yet you slaughter it in others than the Name of Allāh." He used to say so, for he rejected that practice and considered it as something abominable. [*Sahih Al-Bukhārī*, 5/3826 (O.P.169)]

Zakāt^[1] (obligatory charity), spend on themselves, their parents, their children, their wives, and also give charity to the poor and also in Allāh's Cause — *Jihād*].

4. And who believe in that (the Qur'ān and the *Sunnah*)^[2] which has been sent down (revealed) to you (Muhammad ﷺ) and in that which was sent down before you [the *Taurāt* (Torah) and the *Injil* (Gospel)] and they believe with certainty in the Hereafter.

b) One must offer the *Salāt* (prayers) as the Prophet ﷺ used to offer them with all their rules and regulations, i.e., standing, bowing, prostrating, sitting, as he ﷺ has said: "Offer your *Salāt* (prayers) the way you see me performing them." [See *Sahih Al-Bukhāri*, 1/631 (O.P.604) and 9/7246 (O.P.352)] [For the characteristics of the *Salāt* (prayer) of the Prophet ﷺ see *Sahih Al-Bukhāri*, 1/735, 736, 737, 766, 823, 824 (O.P.702, 703, 704, 733, 786, 787)].

^[1] (V.2:3) *Zakāt* (obligatory charity) (زكاة): A certain fixed proportion of the wealth and of every kind of the property liable to *Zakāt* of a Muslim to be paid yearly for the benefit of the poor in the Muslim community. The payment of *Zakāt* is obligatory as it is one of the five pillars of Islām. *Zakāt* is the major economic means for establishing social justice and leading the Muslim society to prosperity and security. [See *Sahih Al-Bukhāri*, Book of *Zakāt*, No. 24]

^[2] (V.2:4) Narrated Ibn 'Umar ؓ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said: Islām is based on (the following) five (principles):

1. To testify that "*Lā ilāha illallāh wa anna Muhammadar-Rasūlullāh*" (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh and that Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allāh).
2. *Iqāmat-as-Salāt*: to perform the five (compulsory congregational) *Salāt* (prayers).
3. To pay *Zakāt* (obligatory charity).
4. To perform *Hajj* (i.e. pilgrimage to Makkah).
5. To observe *Saum* (fasting) during the month of Ramadān. [*Sahih Al-Bukhāri*, 1/8 (O.P.7)]

Sûrat Al-Baqarah (The Cow) 2

In the Name of Allāh,
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

1. *Alif-Lām-Mīm*. [These letters are one of the miracles of the Qur'ān and none but Allāh (Alone) knows their meanings.]

2. This is the Book (the Qur'ān), whereof there is no doubt, a guidance to those who are *Al-Muttaqūn* [the pious believers of Islamic Monotheism who fear Allāh much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allāh much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained)].

3. Who believe in the *Ghaib*^[1] and perform *As-Salāt*^[2] (the prayers), and spend out of what We have provided for them [i.e. give

^[1] (V.2:3): *Al-Ghaib*: literally means a thing not seen. But this word includes vast meanings: Belief in Allāh, Angels, Holy Books, Allāh's Messengers, Day of Resurrection and *Al-Qadar* (Divine Preordainments). It also includes what Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ informed about the knowledge of the matters of past, present, and future, e.g., news about the creation of the heavens and earth, botanical and zoological life, the news about the nations of the past, and about Paradise and Hell.

^[2] (V.2:3): Perform *As-Salāt* إقامة الصلاة: The performance of *Salāt* (prayers). It means that:

a) Each and every Muslim, male or female, is obliged to offer his *Salāt* (prayers) regularly five times a day at the specified times; the male in the mosque in congregation and as for the female it is better to offer them at home. As the Prophet ﷺ has said: "Order your children to perform *Salāt* (prayers) at the age of seven and beat them (about it) at the age of ten." The chief (of a family, town, tribe) and the Muslim rulers of a country are held responsible before Allāh in case of non-fulfillment of this obligation by the Muslims under their authority.

12. Verily, they are the ones who make mischief, but they perceive not.

أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِنْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿١٢﴾

13. And when it is said to them (hypocrites): "Believe as the people (followers of Muhammad ﷺ, *Al-Ansār* and *Al-Muhajirūn*) have believed," they say: "Shall we believe as the fools have believed?" Verily, they are the fools, but they know not.

وَإِذِ اقْبَلُ لَهُمْ ءَامِنُوا كَمَا ءَامَنَ النَّاسُ قَالُوا أَنْتُمُ كَمَا ءَامَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ السُّفَهَاءُ وَلَكِنْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٣﴾

14. And when they meet those who believe, they say: "We believe," but when they are alone with their *Shayatin* (devils — polytheists, hypocrites), they say: "Truly, we are with you; verily, we were but mocking."

وَإِذَا لَقُوا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا قَالُوا ءَامَنَّا وَإِذَا خَلَوْا إِلَىٰ شَيَاطِينِهِمْ قَالُوا إِنَّا مَعَكُمْ إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُسْتَهْزَءُونَ ﴿١٤﴾

15. Allāh mocks at them and gives them increase in their wrongdoing to wander blindly.

اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ وَيَمُدِّهِمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ ﴿١٥﴾

16. These are they who have purchased error for guidance, so their commerce was profitless. And they were not guided.

أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ اشْتَرَوُا الضَّلَالََةَ بِالْهُدَىٰ فَمَا رَاحَتِ رِجَّتُهُمْ وَمَا كَانُوا مُهْتَدِينَ ﴿١٦﴾

17. Their likeness is as the likeness of one who kindled a fire; then, when it lighted all around him, Allāh took away their light and left them in darkness. (So) they could not see.

مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي أَشْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا فَلَمَّا أَضَاءَتْ مَا حَوْلَهُ ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ بِنُورِهِمْ وَتَرَكَهُمْ فِي ظُلُمَاتٍ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿١٧﴾

18. They are deaf, dumb, and blind, so they return not (to the Right Path).

صُمٌّ بُكْمٌ عُمْى فَهُمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ ﴿١٨﴾

(Resurrection, recompense of their good and bad deeds, Paradise and Hell).

5. They are on (true) guidance from their Lord, and they are the successful.

أُولَٰئِكَ عَلَىٰ هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٥﴾

6. Verily, those who disbelieve, it is the same to them whether you (O Muhammad ﷺ) warn them or do not warn them, they will not believe.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ءَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنْذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿٦﴾

7. Allāh has set a seal on their hearts and on their hearing, (i.e. they are closed from accepting Allāh's Guidance), and on their eyes there is a covering. Theirs will be a great torment.

خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَىٰ سَمْعِهِمْ وَعَلَىٰ أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشْوَةٌ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿٧﴾

8. And of mankind, there are some (hypocrites) who say: "We believe in Allāh and the Last Day," while in fact they believe not.

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَقُولُ ءَامَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَيَأْتِيهِمْ الْآخِرُ وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٨﴾

9. They (think to) deceive Allāh and those who believe, while they only deceive themselves, and perceive (it) not!

يُخَادِعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿٩﴾

10. In their hearts is a disease (of doubt and hypocrisy) and Allāh has increased their disease. A painful torment is theirs because they used to tell lies.

فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَّرَضٌ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ ﴿١٠﴾

11. And when it is said to them: "Make not mischief on the earth," they say: "We are only peacemakers."

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ ﴿١١﴾

2. The King of mankind — [1]

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ①

3. The *Ilāh* (God) of mankind,

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ②

4. From the evil of the whisperer (devil who whispers evil in the hearts of men) who withdraws (from his whispering in one's heart after one remembers Allāh). [2]

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَفَائِسِ ③

5. Who whispers in the breasts of mankind.

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ

النَّاسِ ④

6. Of jinn and men.”

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ⑤

[1] (V.114:2) The Statement of Allāh ﷻ: ‘The King of mankind.’

Narrated Abū Hurairah ؓ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “On the Day of Resurrection Allāh will grasp the whole (planet of) earth (by His Hand) and shall roll up the heaven with His Right Hand and say, ‘I am the King. Where are the kings of the earth?’” [Sahih Al-Bukhārī, 9/7382 (O.P.479)]

[2] (V.114:4) Narrated Abū Hurairah ؓ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “The (Hell) Fire is surrounded by all kinds of desires and passions, while Paradise is surrounded by all kinds of disliked undesirable things.”* [Sahih Al-Bukhārī, 8/6487 (O.P.494)]

* Inordinate desires and animalistic passions lead to the Fire while self-control, perseverance, chastity and all other virtues, and the obedience to Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ lead to Paradise. What leads to Hell is easy to do while what leads to Paradise is difficult to do.

[1] *Tāghūt*: See Glossary. [2] See the Glossary.

[3] See the Glossary. [4] *Rūh* — See the Glossary

* “Before his death,” has two interpretations: before Jesus’ death after his descent from the heavens, or a Jew’s or a Christian’s death, at the time of the appearance of the Angel of Death when he will realize that Jesus was only a Messenger of Allāh, and had no share in Divinity.

Sūrat Al-Falaq (The Daybreak) 113

In the Name of Allāh,
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

1. Say: “I seek refuge with (Allāh), the Lord of the daybreak,

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ①

2. From the evil of what He has created,

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ②

3. And from the evil of the darkening (night) as it comes with its darkness; (or the moon as it sets or goes away),

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ③

4. And from the evil of those who practise witchcraft when they blow in the knots,

وَمِنْ شَرِّ الْمُتَفَسِّتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ④

5. And from the evil of the envier when he envies.”

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ⑤

Sūrat An-Nās (Mankind) 114

In the Name of Allāh,
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

1. Say: “I seek refuge with (Allāh) the Lord of mankind, [1]

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ①

Q Narrated ‘Aishah ؓ: The Prophet ﷺ sent (an army unit) under the command of a man who used to lead his companions in the prayers and would finish his recitation with (the Sūrah 112): ‘Say (O Muhammad): “He is Allāh, (the) One.”’ (112:1). When they returned (from the battle), they mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ. He said (to them), “Ask him why he does so.” They asked him and he said, “I do so because it mentions the Qualities of the Most Gracious and I love to recite it (in my prayer).” The Prophet ﷺ said (to them). “Tell him that Allāh loves him.” [Sahih Al-Bukhārī, 9/7375 (O.P.472)]

[1] (V.114:1) Narrated Aishah ؓ: Whenever Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ went to bed, he used to recite Sūrat Al-Ikhlās (112), Sūrat Al-Falaq (113) and Sūrat An-Nās (114), and then blow on his palms and pass them over his face and those parts of his body that his hands could reach. And when he fell ill, he used to order me to do like that for him. [Sahih Al-Bukhārī 7/5748 (O.P.644)]